

INFORMATION LETTER

Not for
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

No. 1296

Washington, D. C.

July 29, 1950

Tax Increase by October 1 Recommended by President

Increases in corporation taxes and personal income taxes were requested by President Truman this week to raise revenue for the nation's preparedness effort.

In a letter to Congressional finance leaders on July 25, the President asked that the higher rates be made effective on October 1 of this year. The President's letter also stated that his proposal would be followed later by a more comprehensive tax revision next year.

Present and proposed tax rates on corporations, together with the amounts of taxes to be raised by the proposed rates, were tabulated by the Treasury Department. A summary of these figures appears on page 242.

Committee Named for Study of Chemicals in Processed Foods

The special seven-man committee authorized by the House to investigate the use of chemicals in processed foods has been appointed by the Speaker. The committee comprises:

Representatives James J. Delaney (N. Y.), Thomas G. Abernethy (Miss.), E. H. Hedrick (W. Va.), Paul C. Jones (Mo.), Frank B. Keefe (Wis.), A. L. Miller (Nebr.), and Gordon L. McDonough (Calif.).

Representative Delaney, an attorney in private life, will be chairman.

The committee was appointed pursuant to H. Res. 323, which was approved June 20 (see INFORMATION LETTER of June 24, page 217).

However, no funds having yet been provided, the committee is unable at this time to proceed.

Defense Production Bill

Hearings were held this week by Senate and House committees on S. 3936-H. R. 9176, the administration's "Defense Production Bill" which would authorize priorities and allocations and other economic controls recommended in the President's message of July 19. The Banking and Currency committees were expected to report these bills this weekend.

QMC Procurement Plans

The Office of the Quartermaster General has made no announcement on estimated requirements to feed the enlarged armed forces, nor has any change in buying procedure been announced.

Until an emergency is declared or the Administration's "Defense Production Bill" is enacted, the Army QMC, as buyer of canned foods for all of the armed forces, is required to use the advertised bid method of procurement. In exceptional cases where supplies are needed to meet an urgent military order, such as supplying a ship on a moment's notice to meet its sailing orders, negotiated buying may be used.

At the present time the government has no authority to institute set-asides or in any other manner to require products to be held for future procurement. In view of the absence of authority to institute mandatory set-asides, the question has been raised as to the possible use of cooperative and voluntary group action in reserving commodities for future government procurement. Such action would not only be without statutory authorization but might also lead to embarrassment under federal laws.

A supplement to INFORMATION LETTER (Please turn to page 239)

Contract Awarded; Construction Of New Western Branch Lab To Begin

A contract for construction of the N.C.A.'s new Western Branch Laboratory building to be erected in Berkeley, Calif., has been awarded to the Carl N. Swenson Co., Inc., of San Jose. Construction is scheduled to begin July 31.

The building site is at Sixth Street and University Avenue. It is expected that construction will be completed during February, 1951, and this date is being specified in the contract as a deadline date.

The West Coast building will provide modern facilities for continuing research on canning problems and accommodate administrative offices for the Western Branch Laboratory. Plans call for a two-story building of reinforced concrete construction providing 21,400 square feet of floor space. The cost of the building, including equipment, is estimated at nearly \$500,000.

The Swenson firm was selected from among 10 bidders. Designs were prepared by the architectural firm of Wurster, Bernardi and Emmons of San Francisco.

STATISTICS

Stocks and Shipments Of Canned Vegetables

Reports on canners' stocks and shipments of canned green and wax beans, beets, carrots, corn, pumpkin and squash, tomatoes, tomato juice, catsup, and chili sauce have been compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics, and complete reports have been mailed to all canners packing these items.

Green and Wax Beans Stocks and Shipments

	1948-49 (actual cases)	1949-50 (actual cases)
Carryover, July 1.....	218,582	329,081
Pack.....	14,133,205	19,302,855
Total supply.....	14,351,787	19,631,936
Stocks, July 1.....	329,081	1,619,626
Shipments during June..	248,854	707,929
Shipments, July 1 to July 1.....	14,022,736	18,012,360

Canned Beet Stocks and Shipments

	1948-49 (actual cases)	1949-50 (actual cases)
Carryover, July 1.....	222,516	64,712
Pack.....	4,601,651	7,922,938
Total supply.....	4,824,167	7,987,650
Stocks, July 1.....	64,712	829,736
Shipments, May and June..	197,086	714,878
Shipments, July 1 to July 1.	4,709,455	7,167,914

Canned Carrot Stocks and Shipments

	1948-49 (actual cases)	1949-50 (actual cases)
Carryover, July 1.....	67,404	718,573
Pack.....	2,792,813	1,663,691
Total supply.....	2,860,217	2,382,264
Stocks, July 1.....	718,573	828,533
Shipments, May and June..	109,615	305,977
Shipments, July 1 to July 1.	2,141,644	1,853,631

Canned Corn Stocks and Shipments

	1948-49 (actual cases)	1949-50 (actual cases)
Carryover, Aug. 1.....	194,469	4,112,712
Pack.....	34,410,040	32,138,318
Total supply.....	34,604,509	37,251,030
Stocks, July 1.....	4,955,886	8,294,346
Shipments during June..	1,289,666	1,762,342
Shipments, Aug. 1 to July 1.....	29,648,623	28,956,684

Pumpkin and Squash Stocks and Shipments

	1948-49 (actual cases)	1949-50 (actual cases)
Carryover, July 1.....	1,399,845	1,046,602
Pack.....	1,449,540	843,210
Total supply.....	2,849,385	1,889,812
Stocks, July 1.....	1,046,602	123,449
Shipments April 1 to July 1.	102,119	69,083
Shipments, July 1 to July 1.	1,802,883	1,766,263

Canned Tomato Stocks and Shipments

	1948-49 (actual cases)	1949-50 (actual cases)
Carryover, July 1.....	1,949,713	2,718,555
Pack.....	21,466,688	18,873,672
Total supply.....	23,416,401	21,592,227
Stocks, July 1.....	2,718,555	1,868,427
Shipments during June..	913,482	731,265
Shipments, July 1 to July 1.....	20,697,846	19,723,800

Tomato Juice Stocks and Shipments

	1948-49 (actual cases)	1949-50 (actual cases)
Carryover, July 1.....	3,578,479	5,740,779
Pack.....	33,701,199	30,559,673
Total supply.....	37,279,678	36,300,452
Stocks, July 1.....	5,740,779	3,004,135
Shipments during June..	1,889,606	2,027,453
Shipments, July 1 to July 1.....	21,538,890	23,296,317

Catsup Stocks and Shipments

	1948-49 (actual cases)	1949-50 (actual cases)
Carryover, July 1.....	3,572,534	6,346,425
Pack.....	16,897,211	10,900,407
Total supply.....	20,469,745	17,246,832
Stocks, July 1.....	6,346,425	2,302,775
Shipments, April through June.....	2,399,031	2,384,130
Shipments, July 1 to July 1.....	14,123,320	14,944,057

Chili Sauce Stocks and Shipments

	1948-49 (actual cases)	1949-50 (actual cases)
Carryover, July 1.....	748,700	1,037,089
Pack.....	3,844,020	1,869,575
Total supply.....	3,292,720	2,406,634
Stocks, July 1.....	1,037,059	493,060
Shipments, April through June.....	728,536	442,378
Shipments, July 1 to July 1.	2,555,661	1,913,674

Green Peas for Processing

Production prospects for green peas declined about 2 percent during the first half of July, and a total of 403,650 tons was indicated on July 15 for canning and freezing, it is reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

A July 15 indicated yield of 1,980 pounds compares with 1,837 pounds obtained in 1949.

Production of Peas for Processing

State	Indi- cated July 15, 1949	1949 Revised	Indi- cated July 15, 1950
	(tons—shdial)		
Maine.....	4,830	5,880	7,200
New York.....	15,510	14,630	28,800
New Jersey.....	4,180	3,800	3,680
Pennsylvania.....	11,020	12,600	16,880
Ohio.....	2,020	1,700	2,240
Indiana.....	3,220	3,050	3,280
Illinois.....	16,060	15,200	22,500
Michigan.....	4,500	4,000	5,040
Wisconsin.....	114,000	117,130	115,000
Minnesota.....	40,800	40,180	41,260
Iowa.....	3,330	4,150	4,830
Delaware.....	910	950	1,660
Maryland.....	6,500	7,230	7,460
Virginia.....	1,420	1,620	1,440
Idaho.....	9,350	6,110	9,450
Colorado.....	4,100	4,040	4,000
Utah.....	16,700	16,320	15,820
Washington.....	34,650	49,160	52,500
Oregon.....	34,900	37,840	47,180
California.....	5,610	6,590	9,920
Other States ¹	4,020	3,890	3,520
U. S. Total.....	337,530	356,120	403,650

¹ Ark., Ga., Kans., Mo., Mont., Nehr., Okla., Tenn., Tex., W. Va., and Wyo.

Canned Baby Food Stocks

Details of the canned baby food supply, stock and shipment situation, as reported by the Association's Division of Statistics, are presented below:

	1949 (thousands of dozens)	1950
Canner stocks, Jan. 1.....	53,783	55,341
Pack, Jan. through June.....	40,085	50,602
Supply.....	102,867	105,943
Canner stocks, July 1.....	41,793	43,253
Canner shipments, June.....	10,904	10,580
Canner shipments, Jan. through June.....	61,075	62,690

Canned Meat Report

The quantity of meat canned and meat products processed under Federal inspection during the five-week period May 28 to July 1 is reported by the Bureau of Animal Industry as follows:

Canned Meat and Meat Products Processed under Federal Inspection May 28-July 1, 1950 *

Canned Items	3 lbs. & over	Under 3 lbs.	Total (in thousand pounds)
Luncheon meat.....	21,032	14,377	35,410
Canned hams.....	13,352	551	13,903
Corned beef hash.....	263	4,138	4,401
Chili con carne.....	218	4,271	4,489
Vienna sausage.....	50	5,245	5,295
Frankfurters and wieners in brine.....	18	2,329	2,347
Deviled ham.....		787	787
Other potted and deviled meat products.....		3,835	3,835
Tamales.....	23	2,404	2,427
Sliced dried beef.....	28	474	502
Liver products.....	1	113	114
Meat stew.....	26	1,974	2,000
Spaghetti meat products	119	3,186	3,305
Tongue (except pickled)	155	360	515
Vinegar pickled products	939	2,166	3,104
Bulk sausage.....	2	575	577
Hamburger.....	135	4,415	4,550
Soups.....	747	33,756	34,503
Sausage in oil.....	217	188	405
Tripe.....		544	544
Brains.....		320	320
Bacon.....	123	227	350
All other products 20% or more meat.....	408	3,608	4,016
All other products less than 20% meat (ex- cept soup).....	83	14,215	14,298
Total all products.....	37,939	104,058	141,997

* Columns do not add to totals shown in all cases since rounded figures are used.

Per Capita Consumption

Higher per capita consumption of canned vegetables and canned fruit juices contribute to the expectation that 1950 consumption will exceed over-all food consumption in 1941, the record prewar year, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

With the exception of canned fruits, per capita consumption of all canned foods in 1950 is expected to exceed

1941 consumption. The anticipated consumption of 17.7 pounds of canned fruits per person in 1950 nevertheless is only one-tenth of a pound below the 1941 figure.

Compared with 1949, per capita consumption of canned fruits and canned vegetables are expected by BAE to increase slightly, while consumption of canned fruit juices, including the market weight of frozen concentrates, is forecast downward.

Apparent Per Capita Consumption of Selected Food Commodities, 1941, 1949, and 1950 Preliminary

	1941	1949	1950 Prelim.
	(pounds)		
Canned fruits.....	17.8	17.5	17.7
Fruit juices ¹	8.5	15.5	13.5
Frozen fruits.....	1.3	3.5	3.9
Canned vegetables ² ...	37.1	38.3	38.5
Frozen vegetables.....	.7	3.0	3.3

¹ Includes frozen concentrated juices, by market weight. ² Includes asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, carrots, corn, hominy, kraut (including bulk), peas, pickles (including bulk), pimientos, Irish potatoes, sweetpotatoes, pumpkin and squash, tomatoes, tomato pulp, tomato juice, tomato paste, catsup, and chili sauce, and mixed vegetables.

RESEARCH

USDA Reports on Consumer Buying of Fruits and Juices

Household consumer purchases of frozen concentrated orange juice, which a year ago accounted for only 5 percent of the total orange and orange product purchases for home consumption, now account for 19 percent of total purchases, according to a report issued July 25 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This trend is reported as a result of studies of household consumer buying practices in the purchase of several fruits and juices, made by the Fruit and Vegetable Branch of PMA and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in cooperation with fruit industry groups which bore half the costs of data collection. The studies are based on data obtained by the Industrial Surveys Company, Inc., under contract with USDA, as authorized by the Research and Marketing Act. Purpose of the studies is to supply producers and shippers with data on which to base their marketing decisions.

Products covered in the studies are fresh oranges, grapefruit, lemons, tangerines, and limes; canned single-strength citrus juices; canned tomato, prune, pineapple, grape, apple, and combination vegetable juices; frozen

concentrated juices; and the following dried fruits: raisins, prunes, figs, dates, apricots, apples, peaches, pears, and mixed dried fruits.

Accompanying the increase in purchases of frozen concentrated orange juice is a reduction in the relative volume of household purchases of fresh oranges and canned single-strength orange juice. Fresh orange purchases accounted for 62 percent of all orange and orange product purchases (fresh orange basis) in the first quarter of 1949, but in the first quarter of 1950 this had declined to 56 percent. Similarly, purchases of canned orange juice, which in the first quarter of 1949 represented 32 percent of total orange purchases, declined in the first quarter of 1950 to 25 percent.

One of the two reports on the studies, "Consumer Buying Practices for Selected Fresh Fruits, Canned and Frozen Juices, and Dried Fruits, Related to Family Characteristics, Region, and City Size," shows purchases in relation to the size and income of the buying families, the region where they live, their urban or rural character, and other factors.

The second report, "Regional Distribution and Types of Stores Where Consumers Buy Selected Fresh Fruits, Canned and Frozen Juices, and Dried Fruits," indicates the volume of purchases by regions and by types of stores (national chains, regional chains, and independent grocery stores), and the changes that occur in volume of purchases and prices from quarter to quarter. It contains numerous charts showing trends in purchases, prices, and other factors.

The two publications supplement regular monthly USDA reports that show (1) total purchases by household consumers of selected fresh citrus fruits, frozen concentrated juices, certain canned fruit juices, and dried fruits, (2) the percentage of families buying each product, and (3) average prices paid by consumers.

QMC Procurement Plans

(Concluded from page 237)

No. 1281 of April 15 reported tentative estimated requirements of canned fruits and vegetables to be procured for the Army, Navy and Air Force from the 1950 pack.

When revised requirement figures for the various canned items have been determined and made known by the QMC, the Association will publish the new requirement figures.

PROCUREMENT

USDA Purchase of RSP Cherries

Offers to sell canned red sour pitted cherries to the U. S. Department of Agriculture may be submitted to the Fruit and Vegetable Branch, PMA, until 5 p. m. EDST, July 31. Successful bidders will be required to certify that all of the cherries for delivery to USDA were purchased at a price of not less than 7 cents a pound delivered to the cannery (see INFORMATION LETTER of July 15, page 229).

Bids will be accepted on No. 2 or No. 10 cans meeting requirements for U. S. Grade C. USDA will call for delivery between September 5 and October 15. Special labels are required. In fulfilling any contract awarded by USDA under this purchase program, canners will be required to pay overtime for work in excess of eight hours a day.

Invitations for Bids

★ Quartermaster Purchasing Offices—1219 West Pershing Road, Chicago 9, Ill.; Oakland Army Base, Oakland 14, Calif.

Veterans Administration—Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Wash. 25, D. C.

Purchase Division, Federal Supply Service, General Services Administration, 7th and D Streets, S. W., Washington 25, D. C.

The Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act will apply to all operations performed after the date of notice of award if the total value of a contract is \$10,000 or over.

The QMC has invited sealed bids to furnish the following:

HAM CHUNKS—150,025 pounds in 30-oz. cans. Bids due at Chicago under Bid No. QM-11-009-51-114 by July 31.

BEANS WITH VEGETABLES—125,055 pounds in 30-oz. cans, with gravy. Bids due at Chicago under Bid No. QM-11-009-51-124 by July 31.

PICKLES AND PICKLE RELISH—250 dozen No. 10 cans each of whole dill, sour, and sweet pickles; and 85 dozen No. 10 cans of mixed sweet cut pickles. Bids due at Chicago under Bid No. QM-11-009-51-59 by Aug. 1.

CANNED MEATS—Quantities of canned meat and poultry products in 12-oz. cans. Bids due at Chicago under Bid No. QM-11-009-51-94 by Aug. 1.

BEANS WITH PORK and tomato sauce—755,344 12-oz. cans. Bids due at Chicago under Bid No. QM-11-009-51-98 by Aug. 1.

CANNED MEATS—Quantities of canned meats and poultry products in 12-oz. cans. Bids due at Chicago under Bid No. QM-11-009-51-137 by Aug. 4.

BEANS WITH PORK and tomato sauce—733,394 12-oz. cans. Bids due at Chicago under Bid No. QM-11-009-51-143 by Aug. 4.

CANNED MUSHROOMS—2,000 dozen 82 cans, 8-oz., Fanny, f.o.b. destination. Bids due at Chicago under Bid No. QM-11-009-51-87 by Aug. 21.

VA Requirements for Canned Salmon

The Veterans Administration announces its 1950 requirements of canned salmon to be 300,000 No. 1 cans of red salmon and 150,000 pounds of chum salmon in No. 1 or 4-pound cans. Bids will be solicited at a later date.

INSECTICIDES

Food and Drug Pesticide Tolerance Hearings

Following is a summary, prepared by Association Counsel and staff, of the proceedings of the FDA hearing on insecticide tolerances from July 17 through July 21, 1950.

Toxicity testimony was taken at the FDA tolerance hearing on heptadecyl glyoxalidine, Dilan, lethane, toxaphene, selenium, R-242, xanthates, xanthone and tartar emetic. The findings presented were based upon animal feeding tests and studies conducted by both FDA and private industry personnel.

Heptadecyl glyoxalidine was the first insecticide considered. E. C. Hogan of the FDA said a rat feeding test now in progress has established that the material is poisonous but not to what degree. Dr. H. F. Smyth, testifying for Union Carbide and Chemical Corp., reported that he had conducted feeding studies on rats, guinea pigs and dogs with heptadecyl glyoxalidine and related compounds. From the results of these studies, he concluded that daily oral doses of as much as 90 ppm do not injure small animals; the degree of sensitivity varies with the species tested and human beings could safely ingest as much as 210 mg daily. He said that a safety factor of 10 to 1 is used in translating data obtained from tests of rats into results applicable to humans. As other correlated information is obtained this arbitrary safety factor can be reduced.

Dr. C. B. Shaffer, also testifying for Union Carbide and Chemical, described studies to determine the behavior of 2 heptadecyl glyoxalidine within the animal body. Among the conclusions he expressed were (1) the compound is well absorbed from the intestinal tract of small animals, and (2) substantially none of the unchanged material appears in the urine.

The next insecticides discussed were the Commercial Solvent Corporation's Dilan products, CS645 and CS674. E. C. Hogan returned to report that the FDA is running Dilan feeding tests on mice, rats and guinea pigs. The tests for acute toxicity have shown that the material is poisonous, but as yet there is no evidence that continuous ingestion of small amounts will constitute a health hazard. Dr. J. N. Spencer of Commercial Solvents Corporation stated that their acute toxicity studies show Dilan to be significantly less toxic than DDT. It is more toxic than methoxychlor after oral ingestion but equal to it upon intraperitoneal injection. Chronic toxicity tests are not yet complete but indicate that a human can tolerate a maximum of 10 mg per kilogram.

The acute but not the chronic toxicity of lethane and the other thiocya-

nates has been tested by the FDA. Dr. J. L. Radomski said these tests show them to be poisonous in nature and somewhat cumulative in effect. He also stated that in the absence of chronic toxicity studies which establish the contrary, ingestion of thiocyanates must be considered a health hazard.

Toxaphene was the next insecticide considered. Dr. O. G. Fitzhugh of the FDA reported on acute and chronic toxicity tests performed by the Agency. Among the results found: It is a chronic poison causing liver and kidney damage in all species of animals tested; it is more acutely toxic than DDT; it affects the central nervous system; it is stored in fatty tissue and excreted in milk. He concluded by saying that chronically it is in the same general category as DDT, and a maximum daily consumption of 2.5 mg per kilogram should not constitute a health hazard.

Dr. E. F. Knipling of the USDA said that livestock treated with toxaphene insecticide suffer no toxic effect unless excessive amounts are used. Young animals are more susceptible than are the adults. There is no evidence that sprays containing 0.5 percent toxaphene increase the organic chlorides in the fat of the animals. Cattle fed forage containing 87 ppm of toxaphene and others fed daily oral dosages as high as 10.79 mg per kilogram of body weight have shown no ill effects.

Dr. L. C. McGee, medical director of Hercules Powder Co., introduced the results of toxaphene toxicity tests which were later described in detail by Dr. H. A. Shelanski of Industrial Toxicology Laboratory and Dr. J. F. Treon of Kettering Laboratory. Dr. Shelanski said that a six-month test of rats and guinea pigs fed a diet containing 800 ppm of toxaphene resulted in no poisoning effect. There were no changes in growth curves, urinalyses, blood counts or fertility. He also said that no untoward effects were observed in inhalation tests performed on humans or among the people who work with toxaphene.

Dr. Treon reported that his laboratory has observed no effects on the growth or mortality rate of rats fed a daily toxaphene dose of 1000 ppm. The test has now been running six months.

Dr. E. P. Laug of the FDA and Dr. H. N. Wright, professor of pharmacology at the University of Minnesota, gave literature survey reports on the toxicity of selenium. Although both agreed that it is consid-

erably more toxic than arsenic, they disagreed on other conclusions. Dr. Laug said that his survey showed selenium to be one of the most toxic insecticides now in use. Laboratory tests of rats show that diets containing only 3 ppm of selenium caused pathologic damage to their livers. He could recommend no level of selenium consumption based upon existing data, as being safe.

On the other hand, Dr. Wright, testifying for McLaughlin Gormley King Co., said that humans living in selocidal areas and with daily diets containing as much as 7 ppm of selenium have shown only threshold evidences of toxicity. He also reported that the studies reveal toxic gradations among the various forms of selenium. The acaricide, selocide, is only half as toxic as naturally occurring food selenium which is one of the most toxic of all the seleniums. He concluded by saying that a consumption level of 2 ppm would be safe for humans.

R-242 (para chlorophenyl phenyl sulfone) is now undergoing toxicity tests performed by the FDA. G. Woodard said these preliminary tests show it to be a poison but that there is insufficient data to estimate how much could be consumed without health impairment. Dr. L. W. Hazelton stated that he is now performing toxicity tests on R-242 for the Stauffer Chemical Co. His incomplete data show it to be similar in toxicity to DDT and that a consumption level similar to that for DDT would be safe.

Dr. Hazelton analyzed the decomposition products of xanthates as described by the Stauffer Co. He said they are quite unstable and break down rapidly into non-toxic products; therefore, no health hazard is involved in the use of xanthates on fruits and vegetables. Dr. Radomski of the FDA testified that a literature survey led him to the conclusion that the decomposition products of xanthates and their toxicity are unknown. Also their rate of decomposition is unknown and so the use of the material might constitute a health hazard.

The last two materials discussed were xanthone and tartar emetic. Mr. Woodard of the FDA said xanthone is a poison and that there is insufficient data on it or similar compounds to estimate safe levels of consumption. Doctors Laug and Hazelton agreed that ingestion of tartar emetic could cause acute toxic effects but no chronic effects because of its rapid elimination from the body. Dr. Hazelton thought that a maximum daily intake of 3 mg in small doses would cause no trouble. Dr. Laug thought the level should be lower.

This concluded the hearing for the week and it was recessed until July 27, 1950.

MEETINGS

Texas Cannery Association

The Texas Cannery Association will hold its annual convention at the Ancira Hotel in Monterrey, Mexico, September 27-29, it is announced by J. Overby Smith, executive secretary.

Forthcoming Meetings

September 21-23—U. S. Wholesale Grocers Association, Inc., Fall Meeting, The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

September 27-29—Texas Cannery Association, Annual Convention, Ancira Hotel, Monterrey, Mexico

October 19-21—Florida Cannery Association, 19th Annual Meeting, Palm Beach Biltmore Hotel, Palm Beach

November 10—Ozark Cannery Association, Fall Meeting, Ward Hotel, Fort Smith, Ark.

November 13-14—Wisconsin Cannery Association, 46th Annual Convention, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee

November 13-15—Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., Annual Meeting, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City

November 16-17—Indiana Cannery Association, Annual Convention, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis

November 20-21—Michigan Cannery Association, Fall Meeting, Pantlind Hotel, Grand Rapids

November 20-21—Pennsylvania Cannery Association, 36th Annual Meeting, Penn Harris Hotel, Harrisburg

November 20-21—Iowa-Nebraska Cannery Association, Annual Convention, Hotel Savary, Des Moines

December 5-6—Tri-State Packers Association, Annual Convention, Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

December 7-8—Association of New York State Cannery, Inc., Annual Meeting, Hotel Statler, Buffalo

December 12—Minnesota Cannery Association, 44th Annual Meeting, Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis

December 12-13—Ohio Cannery Association, Annual Convention, Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus

RAW PRODUCTS

Clingstone Peach Varieties To Extend Canning Season

The commercial peach season on the West Coast will be extended by two new clingstone varieties recently released by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the California Agricultural Experiment Station. The new peaches have been named Coronado and Vivian.

The Coronado ripens about 10 days before Fortuna, the earliest widely grown commercial canning variety in California. The Vivian, which matures about five days after Fortuna,

will supply peaches during a period when no other commercial canning variety is ready for the market.

As canned peaches, the flavor of both varieties is good in comparison with other commercial clingstones, according to USDA.

The new varieties originated from crosses made several years ago by W. F. Wight, now retired from the U. S. Department of Agriculture. They have been tested at the California Station planting near Winters and also in commercial peach areas of Sutter and Merced Counties, Calif.

Neither the U. S. Department of Agriculture nor the California Experiment Station has trees of the new varieties for distribution. Information on sources of budwood can be obtained from L. A. Thompson, U. S. Horticultural Field Station, Fresno, Calif., or Dr. C. O. Hesse, Agricultural Experiment Station, Davis, Calif.

PUBLICITY

The Family Circle Magazine

"Take-it-easy Meals with Canned Meats . . . Cold Cuts" is an article featuring canned meats in the August issue of *The Family Circle* magazine.

Grace White, food editor, introduces her article with the following: "Welcome summer aids are these variety meats—ready to serve cold or to heat just before mealtime. Our Buffet Snack Tray features table-ready cold cuts . . . Meat 'n' Potato Salad Mold, Party-Style Baked Beans, Savory Hash Bake, and Chili and Tamale Dinner start with opening a can. All are planned to help you stay outdoors a little longer these lazy August days."

The recipes are accompanied by a full-page color photograph.

1950 Canning Trade Almanac

The *1950 Canning Trade Almanac* has been issued by *The Canning Trade*, 20 S. Gay Street, Baltimore 2, Md. Copies are sold for \$2.00 each.

The almanac contains statistics on canned food packs and other aspects of the industry, food laws and regulations, recommended can sizes and box dimensions, labeling requirements, guides to machinery and supplies, and other statistical and historical data of concern to the industry.

PERSONNEL

Roy Irons Retires from Post With National Kraut Packers

Roy Irons has retired as secretary-treasurer of the National Kraut Packers Association, a position he held for 28 years.

His retirement was announced at the kraut packers' annual meeting July 12. He is succeeded by Bill Moore, who has established the N.K.P.A. office in the Chicago Daily News Building, in Chicago.

The N.K.P.A. elected Martin Meeter of Meeter's, Inc., Lansing, Ill., as 1950 president.

Haxton Foods Elects Officers

Directors of Haxton Foods, Inc., Oakfield, N. Y., have elected three new vice presidents, it is announced by G. Sherwin Haxton, president. They are:

William V. Bindnagle, executive vice president; William J. Foreman, vice president in charge of sales; and Wilbur F. Malin, vice president in charge of production.

Mr. Bindnagle previously was treasurer. Mr. Foreman had been a sales representative for Continental Can Co. Mr. Malin had been production manager for Haxton Foods.

Other officers elected were C. Edward Palmer, treasurer; Donald B. Powell, secretary; Martin D. Downs, assistant treasurer; and Clarence B. Glazier, assistant secretary.

Pineapple Growers Association

The Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii elected the following officers for 1950-51 at the association's annual meeting July 20:

President—Elvon Musick, San Francisco (reelected); first vice president—G. R. Ward, California Packing Corp., San Francisco; second vice president—E. B. Woodworth, Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd., San Francisco; third vice president—Randolph Crossley, Hawaiian Fruit Packers, Ltd., Honolulu; fourth vice president—Dr. E. C. Auchter, Honolulu (reelected); secretary—C. L. Queen, San Francisco (reelected); and treasurer—G. E. McDermid, Libby, McNeill & Libby, San Francisco (reelected).

Recommended Tax Increase

Following are figures supplied by the Treasury Department showing corporation tax rates under present law and as they would be established under the President's recommendations, together with the amount of taxes that would result from the President's proposal:

Corporation Tax Rates: Under Present Law and Under Truman Proposal; and Taxes Which Would Result from Truman Proposal

Net income	Present rate (percent)	Proposed rate (percent)	Tax under proposed rate (dollars)
\$5,000.....	31.00	25.00	\$1,250
10,000.....	22.00	25.00	2,500
25,000.....	23.00	25.00	6,250
30,000.....	28.00	28.33	8,500
50,000.....	38.00	35.00	17,500
60,000.....	38.00	36.67	22,000
71,439.....	38.00	38.00	27,143
75,000.....	38.00	38.33	28,750
100,000.....	38.00	40.00	40,000
125,000.....	38.00	41.00	51,250
166,667.....	38.00	42.00	70,000
250,000.....	38.00	43.00	107,500
1,000,000.....	38.00	44.50	445,000
10,000,000.....	38.00	44.95	4,495,000
100,000,000.....	38.00	45.00	44,995,000

CONGRESS

Renegotiation Bill

A bill, H. R. 9246, to provide for the renegotiation of all government contracts was introduced July 26 by Representative Vinson (Ga.), chairman of the House Committee on Armed Services.

Representative Vinson told the House on July 25 that the bill "comes from" the office of W. Stuart Symington, chairman of the National Security Resources Board.

One purpose of the renegotiation bill, Representative Vinson said, is to eliminate "five-percenters."

USDA Reorganization

The House Committee on Agriculture on July 24 reported H. R. 8850, to establish two additional offices of Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and the office of an Administrative Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

Present law provides for an Under Secretary and one Assistant Secretary. The Hoover Commission recommended the additional secretariat posi-

tions, the duties of which would be left to the discretion of the Secretary.

This legislation was requested by Secretary Brannan, who has voiced the need for additional Assistant Secretaries in USDA.

Operation of Tin Smelter

The House on July 25 passed, with an amendment, S. 3666, extending for five years the authority for the Texas City, Tex., tin smelter operation. The bill was returned to the Senate for approval or rejection of a technical House amendment.

The House rejected an amendment, offered on the floor by Representative Saylor (Pa.), which would have required that the existing contract with a Dutch corporation be terminated by the end of this year and that the operation and management of the smelter be placed in the hands of American private enterprise or the Bureau of Mines.

Representative Saylor asserted that the Texas City smelter is unable to produce any high-grade tin using only low-grade Bolivian ore, but must always add mixtures of high-grade alluvial concentrates from the Far East or Africa.

SUPPLIES

Report on National Stockpile

"Experiments are under way with foodstuffs and food packing to replace tin with other non-corrosive coats or to use less tin in food packing," according to a statement released July 25 by the Department of Defense.

The statement announced the report of the Munitions Board to Congress on the status of the national stockpile. It did not elaborate on these experiments with tin. Nor did the statement comment on the quantity of tin in the stockpile.

Tin was not listed among the materials for which purchasing programs are "either completed or nearly so."

LABOR

Minimum Wage in Puerto Rico

No exceptions having been received, the Wage and Hour Administrator has approved a wage order establishing a minimum wage rate of 30 cents an hour for the vegetable, fruit, and nut packing and processing industry of Puerto Rico. The wage order was published in the *Federal Register* of July 21.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
Procurement		Research	
QMC procurement plans.....	237	USDA reports on consumer buying of fruits and juices.....	239
USDA purchase of RSP cherries.....	239	Insecticides	
Invitations for bids.....	239	Food and Drug pesticide tolerance hearings.....	240
Buildings		Meetings	
Contract awarded; construction of new Western Branch Lab to begin.....	237	Texas Canners Association.....	241
Taxes		Forthcoming meetings.....	241
Tax increase by October 1 recommended by President.....	237	Raw Products	
Congress		Clingstone peach varieties to extend canning season.....	241
Committee named for study of chemicals in processed foods.....	237	Publicity	
Defense production bill.....	237	The Family Circle magazine.....	241
Renegotiation bill.....	242	Publication	
USDA reorganization.....	242	1950 Canning Trade Almanac.....	241
Operation of tin smelter.....	242	Personnel	
Statistics		Roy Irons retires from post with National Kraut Packers.....	241
Stocks and shipments of canned vegetables.....	238	Haxton Foods elects officers.....	241
Green peas for processing.....	238	Pineapple Growers Association.....	241
Canned baby food stocks.....	238	Supplies	
Canned meat report.....	238	Report on national stockpile.....	242
Per capita consumption.....	238	Labor	
		Minimum wage in Puerto Rico.....	242